

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR OPTICAL RECORDING AND REPRODUCTION WITH TRACKING SERVO REDUCING TRACK OFFSET

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a method and apparatus using a light spot for recording and reproducing information on and from a track on a recording medium, and more particularly to an optical information retrieving system which minimizes an adverse effect of a track offset that may occur during recording and improves the characteristics of a tracking servo system at the time of recording. The present invention is preferably applicable to a write-once-read-many type optical disk apparatus capable of additional recording of information.

Such a write-once-read-many type optical disk apparatus can record a large amount of information on an optical disk by directing a light spot from an optical head toward the optical disk and locally fusing a recording film by the heat of the light spot thereby forming pits in the recording film. However, the write-once-read-many type optical disk apparatus has such a problem that, depending on the characteristics of the optical head and optical disk, information cannot be normally recorded when a track offset occurs during recording information.

As a tracking method applicable to such an optical disk apparatus, there is a push-pull method which attains tracking utilizing light reflected and diffracted from a track guide groove (a pre-groove). It is known that, when this push-pull method is used, tracking operation tends to become unstable if a track offset occurs due to inclination of an optical disk or movement of a light beam. Provision of correction marks such as mirror marks in each track guide groove so as to prevent the unstable tracking operation is described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,663,751 and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 870,944 now U.S. Pat. No. 4,751,695. Also, provision of correction marks such as prewobbled pits in each track guide groove is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 845,340 now U.S. Pat. No. 4,748,609. These methods intend to stabilize the tracking control by detecting a track offset component from the correction marks such as the mirror marks or prewobbled pits and adding or subtracting the detected track offset component to or from an output signal of a guide-groove-based tracking servo signal thereby correcting the tracking error. Further, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 071,183 now U.S. Pat. No. 4,807,210 proposes a method in which a tracking error attributable to a track offset component detected from correction marks such as mirror marks or prewobbled pits is corrected in the read mode only, and, in the write mode or erase mode, the correction marks are used for detection of a track offset component, and the recording operation and erasing operation are controlled depending on the output level of the track offset component so as to prevent erroneous recording of information or erroneous erasing or insufficient erasing of data recorded already.

However, none of the prior art disclosures described above refers to the problem of occurrence of a track offset attributable to a pulse-like increase in the intensity of the light spot emitted during recording information.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an optical recording and reproducing method and apparatus

in which a track offset occurring during recording information on an optical disk is minimized so as to improve the stability of a tracking servo system.

According to the present invention which attains the above object, writing pulse parts contained in a tracking servo signal detected during recording information are extracted by means of extracting pulses having a pulse width corresponding to that of writing pulses.

When the push-pull method is used for detecting a tracking servo signal at the time of information recording, a track offset appears when an optical head or an optical disk has not satisfactory characteristics. That is, such a track offset occurs when an unbalance occurs in writing pulse parts reflected from the optical disk at the time of information recording. Therefore, when the reflected unbalanced writing pulse parts contained in the tracking servo signal at the time of information recording are extracted, with the timing of writing pulses, by means of extracting pulses having a pulse width at least equal to that of the writing pulses or a pulse width determined while taking into account the frequency characteristics of the tracking servo signal, the track offset appearing at the time of information recording can be minimized, and the performance of the tracking servo system can be greatly improved.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of an embodiment of the optical recording and reproducing apparatus according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows schematically the structure of one form of the light detector employed in the present invention for detecting deviation of the light spot from a track and for detecting an information signal.

FIGS. 3(a) to 3(f) are waveform diagrams for illustrating the operation of the apparatus of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram showing the structure of one form of the gain change-over circuit employed in the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a circuit diagram showing the structure of one form of the writing pulse parts extracting circuit employed in the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to FIG. 1.

FIG. 1 shows the structure of a write-once-read-many type optical disk apparatus which can record and reproduce a large amount of information on and from an optical disk by, for example, forming pits. Referring to FIG. 1, a light beam emitted from a laser diode 1 is turned into a parallel beam by a coupling lens 2, and the parallel beam passes through a polarization prism 3. The light beam passed through the polarization prism 3 is linearly polarized. This linearly polarized light passes through a quarter wave plate 4 to be turned into circularly polarized light. After passing through a galvanometer mirror 5, the circularly polarized light is converged into a light spot having a diameter of about $1\ \mu\text{m}$ by a focusing lens 6 mounted on a voice coil motor, and the minute light spot is focused on a recording medium 7 formed on a disk plate 8 to constitute an optical disk. An amorphous Te-Se alloy is well known as the material of the recording medium 7 of the optical disk used in the write-once-read-many type optical disk apparatus. A

polycarbonate plate is most frequently used to provide the disk plate 8 having the recording medium 7, from the viewpoints of cost and mass-productivity.

For the purpose of recording information, a writing pulse signal is generated from a signal processing circuit 9 provided for management and modulation/demodulation of data to be recorded. The writing pulse signal is applied to a laser driver 10, and the laser driver wave 10 causes high power oscillation of the laser diode 1 in a pulsating fashion. The heat of the laser beam emitted from the laser diode 1 acts to locally fuse the recording medium 7 to form pits in the recording medium 7 thereby recording the information on the optical disk.

The light reflected from the recording medium 7 passes through the focusing lens 6 and the galvano mirror 5 again and passes then through the quarter wave plate 4 to be turned into linearly polarized light from circularly polarized light. Then, the optical path of the light is diverted by the polarization prism 3. After passing through a lens 11, the diverted light is divided into two light beams by a half prism 12. The light beam reflected by the half prism 12 is incident on a first light detector 13 disposed on the upstream side of the focal point of the lens 11, while the light beam transmitted through the half prism 12 is incident on a second light detector 14 disposed on the downstream side of the focal point of the lens 11. The first and second light detectors 13 and 14 have the same shape. FIG. 2 shows the arrangement of elements constituting each of these light detectors 13 and 14. Light detecting elements A_1 and A_2 disposed at both ends respectively are used for the purpose of focusing error detection (AF), while intermediate light detecting elements T_1 and T_2 are used for the dual purposes of tracking error detection (TR) and information signal detection (RD).

When the disk plate 8 tilts in the vertical direction, and out-of-focus or de-focus results, the light beams of shapes different from each other depending on the direction of the de-focus are incident on the first and second light detectors 13 and 14, and these light detectors 13 and 14 receive different quantities of light respectively.

The operation of the focusing servo in the apparatus of the present invention is such that, after the outputs of the light detecting elements A_1 and A_2 of each of the first and second light detectors 13 and 14 are added, the resultant outputs of the first and second light detectors 13 and 14 are applied to a differential amplifier 15 to derive an AF error signal from the differential amplifier 15, and the AF error signal is applied to an AF driver circuit 16, so that the focusing lens 6 mounted on the voice coil motor can follow up the vertical tilting movement of the disk plate 8.

The information reproducing operation in the apparatus of the present invention is such that the outputs of the light detecting elements T_1 and T_2 of the second light detector 14 are added to obtain a reproduced signal representing the quantities of light reflected from the recording medium 7 depending on the presence or absence of pits on the recording medium 7, and, after amplifying the reproduced signal by an amplifier 17, the output signal of the amplifier 17 is applied to the signal processing circuit 9 in which the signal is converted into a pulse signal so as to demodulate the recorded data.

In the tracking servo employed in the apparatus of the present invention, the push-pull method is used for the purpose of tracking error detection. Basically, the light detecting elements T_1 and T_2 of the first light

detector 13 are disposed in such a relation that a track (a guide groove) formed on the disk plate 8 is located between the light detecting elements T_1 and T_2 . An unbalance occurs in the diffracted light beam when the light spot deviates from the center of the track, and the difference between the outputs of the light detecting elements T_1 and T_2 in such a case is detected by a second differential amplifier 22 to obtain a tracking servo signal. This tracking servo signal is applied to a TR driver circuit 23 which drives the galvano mirror 5, so that the light spot can follow up the center of the track.

However, in the case of an on-land recording method in which information is recorded on a land between the guide grooves (pre-grooves) previously formed on the disk plate 8, an unbalance dependent upon the characteristics of the optical head and optical disk occurs in the writing pulse parts contained in the reflected light incident on the light detecting elements T_1 and T_2 during information recording, and such a problem arises in which the recording operation cannot be normally carried out due to an offset occurred in the tracking servo signal.

The state of writing pulse parts contained in reflected light during information recording will be described with reference to FIG. 3, and how to solve the problem of the impossibility of normally carrying out the recording operation will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5. FIG. 3(a) shows a writing pulse signal driving the laser diode 1, and the laser beam is intensity modulated according to information to be recorded. In response to the application of the writing pulse signal shown in FIG. 3(a), reflected light beams as, for example, shown in FIGS. 3(b) and 3(c) are detected by the light detecting elements T_1 and T_2 of the first light detector 13 respectively. When, in this case, the frequency characteristics of the TR detection system are ideal, the differential amplifier 22 generates an output waveform as shown by the solid lines in FIG. 3(d). However, because the actual frequency characteristics of the TR detection system are sufficiently low as compared to the recording frequency, the output of the differential amplifier 22 has an average level as shown by the dotted line in FIG. 3(d), and this level appears as a track offset ΔTR . In order to minimize such a track offset appearing during the information recording operation, the present invention provides means for extracting, from the TR detection system, the writing pulse parts which are the source of occurrence of the track offset. Amplifiers 18 and 19 shown in FIG. 1 are provided for changing over between the gain in the write mode and that in the read mode. Amplifiers 20 and 21 shown in FIG. 1 are provided for extracting the writing pulse parts. FIG. 4 shows the practical structure of the amplifiers 18 and 19. Referring to FIG. 4, the outputs of the light detecting elements T_1 and T_2 of the first light detector 13 are applied to non-inverting amplifiers OP_1 after being voltage-converted by resistors R_1 respectively. The gain of each of the non-inverting amplifiers OP_1 is determined by resistors R_2 , R_3 and R_4 . In the read mode, a gain change-over control signal applied to an analog switch AS is in its low level, and the analog switch AS is turned on so as to ground the resistor R_3 . Thus, in the read mode, the gain Gr is given by $Gr = 1 + (R_2/R_3)$. On the other hand, in the write mode, the laser diode 1 makes high power pulse oscillation, and the quantity of reflected light increases. Therefore, it is necessary to change over the gain of each inverting amplifier OP_1 so that the gain of the TR detection sys-